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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,864	03/30/2004	David Sinai	MP1508 151677	3802

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SCHWABE, WILLIAMSON & WYATT, P.C.
PACWEST CENTER, SUITE 1900
1211 S.W. FIFTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OR 97204

EXAMINER

BROWN, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2116

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/02/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/811,864	Applicant(s) SINAI, DAVID	
	Examiner Michael J. Brown	Art Unit 2116	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 28-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-27 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 28-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
1. Claims 28-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yeh(US Patent 7,149,911) in view of Crouch et al.(US Patent 6,970,080).

As to claim 28, Yeh discloses a method comprising providing an operating voltage(operational voltage; see column 3, line 41 and Fig. 3) to a processor(desktop type processor 21, see Fig. 2)(see column 3, lines 40-44), and modifying the operating voltage provided to the processor based on a mode of operation(calculation modes(over clock, normal, and power saving); see column 3, lines 39-40 and Fig. 3) of the processor(see column 5, lines 7-10). However Yeh fails to disclose the processor configured to process wireless signals.

Crouch teaches a processor(computer processor 12, see Fig. 4) configured to process wireless signals(see column 2, lines 32-34 and column 3, lines 16-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Crouch's processor which processes wireless signals to Yeh's method of modifying the operational voltage of the processor based on the calculation modes of the processor. The motivation to do so would be to selectively power down or power up the system upon reception of the wireless signal(see Crouch's Abstract, lines 10-13).

As to claim 29, Yeh discloses the method, further comprising determining a current mode of operation of the processor, wherein the operating voltage is modified based on the current mode of operation that is determined(see column 4, lines 6-9).

As to claim 30, Yeh discloses the method, wherein the current mode of operation is determined by sensing a level of power supplied to the processor(see column 3, lines 36-40).

As to claim 31, Yeh discloses the method, further comprising receiving a signal(control signal; see column 3, line 29) indicating an anticipated mode of operation of the processor, wherein the operating voltage is modified based on the signal(see column 3, lines 36-40).

As to claim 32, Yeh discloses the method, wherein the operating voltage is modified by reducing the operating voltage when the current mode of operation is determined to be a sleep mode(see column 4, lines 6-9).

As to claim 33, Yeh discloses the method, wherein the operating voltage is modified by increasing the operating voltage when the current mode of operation is determined to be an active mode(see column 4, lines 6-9 and column 5, lines 7-10).

As to claim 34, Yeh discloses the method, wherein the operating voltage is modified by reducing the operating voltage in response to the signal when the anticipated mode of operation is a sleep mode(see column 4, lines 6-9).

As to claim 35, Yeh discloses the method, wherein the operating voltage is modified by increasing the operating voltage when the anticipated mode of operation is an active mode(see column 4, lines 6-9 and column 5, lines 7-10).

As to claim 36, Yeh discloses an apparatus comprising a power management controller(power management controller 23, see Fig. 2) to provide an operating voltage(operational voltage; see column 3, line 41 and Fig. 3) to a processor(desktop type processor 21, see Fig. 2) (see column 3, lines 40-44), and to modify the operating voltage based on a mode of operation(calculation modes(over clock, normal, and power saving); see column 3, lines 39-40 and Fig. 3) of the processor(see column 5, lines 7-10). However, Yeh fails to disclose the processor configured to process wireless communication signals.

Crouch teaches a processor(computer processor 12, see Fig. 4) configured to process wireless communication signals(see column 2, lines 32-34 and column 3, lines 16-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Crouch's processor which processes wireless signals to Yeh's method of modifying the operational voltage of the processor based on the

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calculation modes of the processor. The motivation to do so would be to selectively power down or power up the system upon reception of the wireless signal(see Crouch's Abstract, lines 10-13).

As to claim 37, Yeh discloses the apparatus, wherein the power management controller is able to determine a current mode of operation of the processor and modify the operating voltage based on the current mode of operation(see column 4, lines 6-9).

As to claim 38, Yeh discloses the apparatus, wherein the power management controller is able to sense a level of power supplied to the processor in order to determine the current mode of operation(see column 3, lines 36-40).

As to claim 39, Yeh discloses the apparatus, wherein the power management controller is able to receive a signal(control signal; see column 3, line 29) indicating an anticipated mode of operation of the processor and to modify the operating voltage based on the signal(see column 3, lines 36-40).

As to claim 40, Yeh discloses the apparatus, wherein the power management controller is able to modify the operating voltage by reducing the operating voltage when the current mode of operation is a sleep mode(see column 4, lines 6-9).

As to claim 41, Yeh discloses the apparatus, wherein the power management controller is able to modify the operating voltage by increasing the operating voltage when the current mode of operation is an active mode(see column 4, lines 6-9 and column 5, lines 7-10).

As to claim 41, Yeh discloses the apparatus, wherein the power management controller is able to modify the operating voltage by reducing the operating voltage in

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response to the signal when the anticipated mode of operation is a sleep mode(see column 4, lines 6-9).

As to claim 43, Yeh discloses the apparatus, wherein the power management controller is able to modify the operating voltage by increasing the operating voltage in response to the signal when the anticipated mode of operation is an active mode(see column 4, lines 6-9 and column 5, lines 7-10).

As to claim 44, Yeh discloses an article of manufacture comprising a storage medium(memory 27, see Fig. 2), and a set of instructions(transformation tables 221, see Fig. 3) stored in the storage medium. Yeh further discloses the set of instructions when executed by a power management controller(power management controller 23, see Fig. 2) cause the power management controller to perform operations comprising providing an operating voltage(operational voltage; see column 3, line 41 and Fig. 3) to a processor(desktop type processor 21, see Fig. 2)(see column 3, lines 40-44), and modifying the operating voltage provided to the processor based on a mode of operation(calculation modes(over clock, normal, and power saving); see column 3, lines 39-40 and Fig. 3) of the processor(see column 5, lines 7-10). However, Yeh fails to disclose the processor configured to process wireless communication signals.

Crouch teaches a processor(computer processor 12, see Fig. 4) configured to process wireless communication signals(see column 2, lines 32-34 and column 3, lines 16-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Crouch's processor which processes wireless signals to Yeh's method of modifying the operational voltage of the processor based on the

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calculation modes of the processor. The motivation to do so would be to selectively power down or power up the system upon reception of the wireless signal(see Crouch's Abstract, lines 10-13).

As to claim 45, Yeh discloses the article of manufacture, wherein the operations further comprise determining a current mode of operation of the processor, wherein the operating voltage is modified based on the current mode of operation that is determined(see column 4, lines 6-9).

As to claim 46, Yeh discloses the article of manufacture, wherein the current mode of operation is determined by sensing a level of power supplied to the processor(see column 3, lines 36-40).

As to claim 47, Yeh discloses the article of manufacture, wherein the operations further comprise receiving a signal(control signal; see column 3, line 29) indicating an anticipated mode of operation of the processor, wherein the operating voltage is modified based on the signal(see column 3, lines 36-40).

As to claim 48, Yeh discloses the article of manufacture, wherein the operating voltage is modified by reducing the operating voltage when the current mode of operation is determined to be a sleep mode(see column 4, lines 6-9).

As to claim 49, Yeh discloses the article of manufacture, wherein the operating voltage is modified by increasing the operating voltage when the current mode of operation is determined to be an active mode(see column 4, lines 6-9 and column 5, lines 7-10).

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As to claim 50, Yeh discloses the article of manufacture, wherein the operating voltage is modified by reducing the operating voltage in response to the signal when the anticipated mode of operation is a sleep mode(see column 4, lines 6-9).

As to claim 51, Yeh discloses an article of manufacture, wherein the operating voltage is modified by increasing the operating voltage when the anticipated mode of operation is an active mode(see column 4, lines 6-9 and column 5, lines 7-10).

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 2/7/2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-27 under Ohtsuka(US Patent 5,809,315) in view of Shteyn et al.(US PGPub 2003/0040344) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Yeh(US Patent 7,149,911) further in view of Crouch et al.(US Patent 6,970,080).

Conclusion

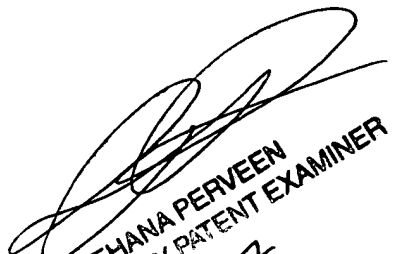
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael J. Brown whose telephone number is (571)272-5932. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Thursday from 7:00am-5:30pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rehana Perveen can be reached on (571)272-3676. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Michael J. Brown
Art Unit 2116


REHANA PERVEEN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
3/1/07